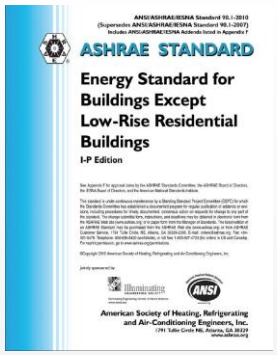
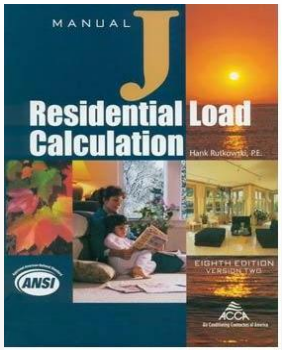
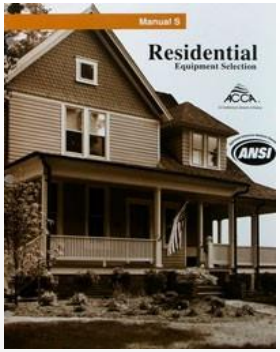
DCEO ILLINOIS ENERGY NOW

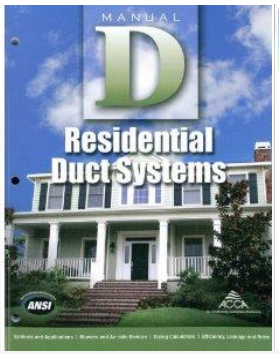
BUILDING ENERGY CODES TRAINING PROGRAM

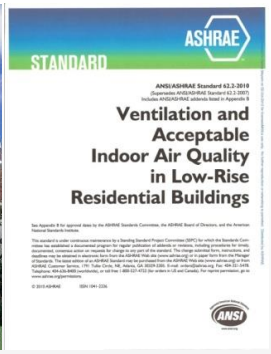
DIVERSITY & INTEGRATED TRAINING FORMATS FOR ILLINOIS ENERGY CODE

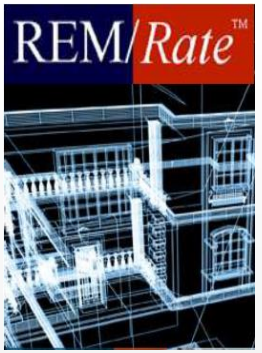












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IECC
International Energy Conservation Consultants, LLC

Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity
Bruce Rauner, Governor

HISTORY OF ILLINOIS ENERGY CODE

- 2001 – Chicago's first-ever Energy Code
- 2003 – Illinois law enacted requiring Energy Code for State Buildings
- 2004 – Public Act requiring Energy Code for all Commercial Buildings (2001 IECC)
- 2006 – Legislation requiring Commercial Energy Code to be "Most current version of IECC" (2006 IECC)
- 2009 – Legislation adding Illinois' first-ever Residential Energy Code (2009 IECC)
- 2012 – Amended implementation of 2012 IECC to January 1, 2013.
- 2015 – November implementation of 2015

DON'T FORGET VENTILATION & CAZ IN YOUR ADOPTION

APPENDIX RA

RECOMMENDED PROCEDURE FOR WORST-CASE TESTING OF ATMOSPHERIC VENTING SYSTEMS UNDER R402.4 OR R405 CONDITIONS ≤ 5ACH$_{50}$

(This appendix is informative and is not part of the code.)

SECTION RA101 SCOPE

RA101.1 General. This appendix is intended to provide guidelines for worst-case testing of atmospheric venting systems. Worst-case testing is recommended to identify problems that weaken draft and restrict combustion air.

SECTION RA201 GENERAL DEFINITIONS

COMBUSTION APPLIANCE ZONE (CAZ). A contiguous air volume within a building that contains a Category I or II atmospherically vented appliance or a Category III or IV direct-vent or integral vent appliance drawing combustion air from inside the building or dwelling unit. The CAZ includes, but is not limited to, a mechanical closet, a mechanical room, or the main body of a house or dwelling unit.

DRAFT. The pressure difference existing between the *appliance* or any component part and the atmosphere that causes a continuous flow of air and products of *combustion* through the gas passages of the *appliance* to the atmosphere.

Mechanical or induced draft. The pressure difference created by the action of a fan, blower or ejector that is located between the *appliance* and the *chimney* or vent termination.

Natural draft. The pressure difference created by a vent or *chimney* because of its height and the temperature difference between the *flue* gases and the atmosphere.

SPILLAGE. Combustion gases emerging from an appliance or venting system into the combustion appliance zone during burner operation.

SECTION RA301 TESTING PROCEDURE

RA301.1 Worst-case testing of atmospheric venting systems. Buildings or dwelling units containing a Category I or II atmospherically vented appliance; or a Category III or IV direct-vent or integral vent appliance drawing combustion air from inside of the building or dwelling unit, shall have the Combustion Appliance Zone (CAZ) tested for spillage, acceptable draft and carbon monoxide (CO) in accordance with this section. Where required by the *code official*, testing shall be conducted by an *approved* third party. A written report of the results of the test shall be signed by the party conducting the test and provided to the *code official*. Testing shall be performed at any time after creation of all penetrations of the *building thermal* envelope and prior to final inspection.

Exception: Buildings or dwelling units containing only Category III or IV direct-vent or integral vent appliances that do not draw combustion air from inside of the building or dwelling unit.

The enumerated test procedure as follows shall be complied with during testing:

1. Set combustion appliances to the pilot setting or turn off the service disconnects for combustion appliances. Close exterior doors and windows and the fireplace damper. With the building or dwelling unit in this configuration, measure and record the baseline ambient pressure inside the building or dwelling unit CAZ. Compare the baseline ambient pressure of the CAZ to that of the outside ambient pressure and record the difference (Pa).
2. Establish worst case by turning on the *clothes dryer* and all exhaust fans. Close all interior doors that make the CAZ pressure more negative. Turn on the air handler, where present, and leave on if, as a result, the pressure in the CAZ becomes more negative. Check interior door positions again, closing only the interior doors that make the CAZ pressure more negative. Measure net change in pressure from the CAZ to outdoor ambient pressure, correcting for the base ambient pressure inside the home. Record "worst case depressurization" pressure and compare to Table RA301.1(1).

   Where CAZ depressurization limits are exceeded under worst-case conditions in accordance with Table A301.1(1), additional combustion air shall be provided or other modifications to building air-leakage performance or exhaust appliances such that depressurization is brought within the limits prescribed in Table RA301.1(1).
3. Measure worst-case spillage, acceptable draft and carbon monoxide (CO) by firing the fuel-fired appliance with the smallest Btu capacity first.
   a. Test for spillage at the draft diverter with a mirror or smoke puffer. An appliance that continues to spill flue gases for more than 60 seconds fails the spillage test.
   b. Test for CO measuring undiluted flue gases in the throat or flue of the appliance using a digital gauge in parts per million (ppm) at the 10-minute mark. Record CO ppm readings to be compared with Table

IRC R303.4 – MECHANICAL VENTILATION
IRC M1507.3 – WHOLE HOUSE VENTILATION

R303.4 Mechanical ventilation. Where the air infiltration rate of a dwelling unit is less than 5 air changes per hour when tested with a blower door at a pressure of 0.2 inch w.c (50 Pa) in accordance with Section N1102.4.1.2, the dwelling unit shall be provided with whole-house mechanical ventilation in accordance with Section M1507.3.

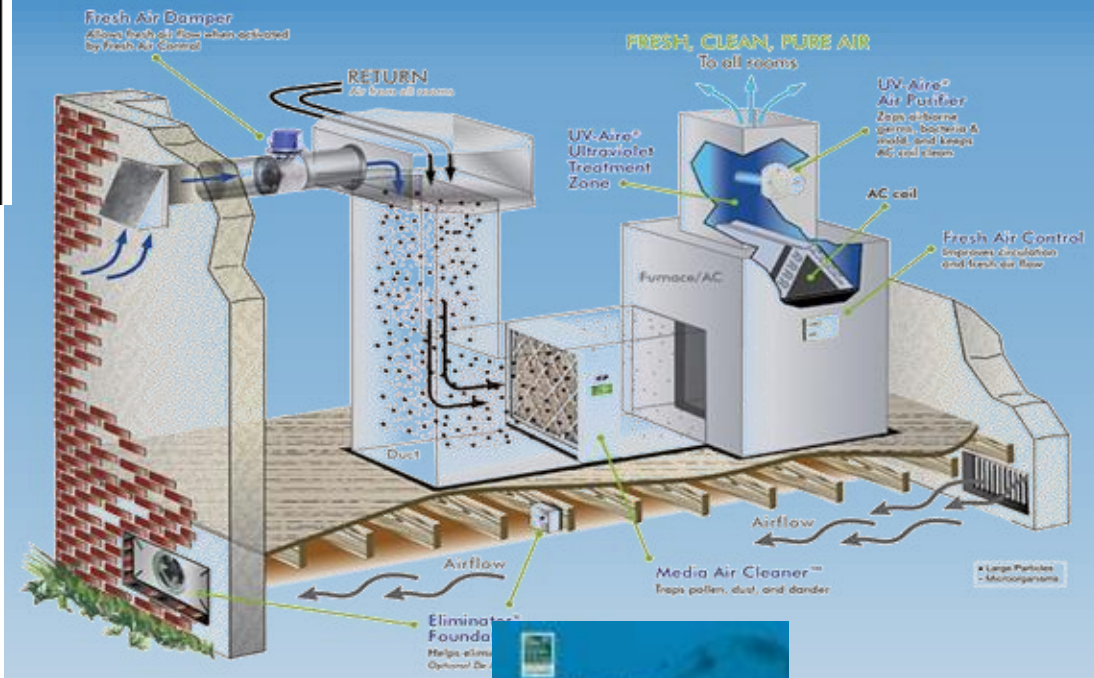
M1507.3 Whole-house mechanical ventilation system. Whole-house mechanical ventilation systems shall be designed in accordance with Sections M1507.3.1 through M1507.3.3.

M1507.3.1 System design. The whole-house ventilation system shall consist of one or more supply or exhaust fans, or a combination of such, and associated ducts and controls. Local exhaust or supply fans are permitted to serve as such a system. Outdoor air ducts connected to the return side of an air handler shall be considered to provide supply ventilation.

M1507.3.2 System controls. The whole-house mechanical ventilation system shall be provided with controls that enable manual override.

M1507.3.3 Mechanical ventilation rate. The whole-house mechanical ventilation system shall provide outdoor air at a continuous rate of not less than that determined in accordance with Table M1507.3.3(1).

Exception: The whole-house mechanical ventilation system is permitted to operate intermittently where the system has controls that enable operation for not less than 25-percent of each 4-hour segment and the ventilation rate prescribed in Table M1507.3.3(1) is multiplied by the factor determined in accordance with Table M1507.3.3(2).



DCEO ILLINOIS ENERGY NOW

BUILDING ENERGY CODES TRAINING PROGRAM

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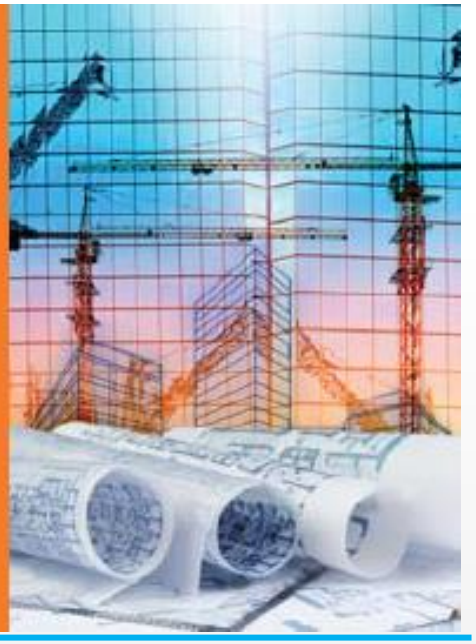
New Offering! Inside the Game! Modeling to Code Using Open Studio FREE!

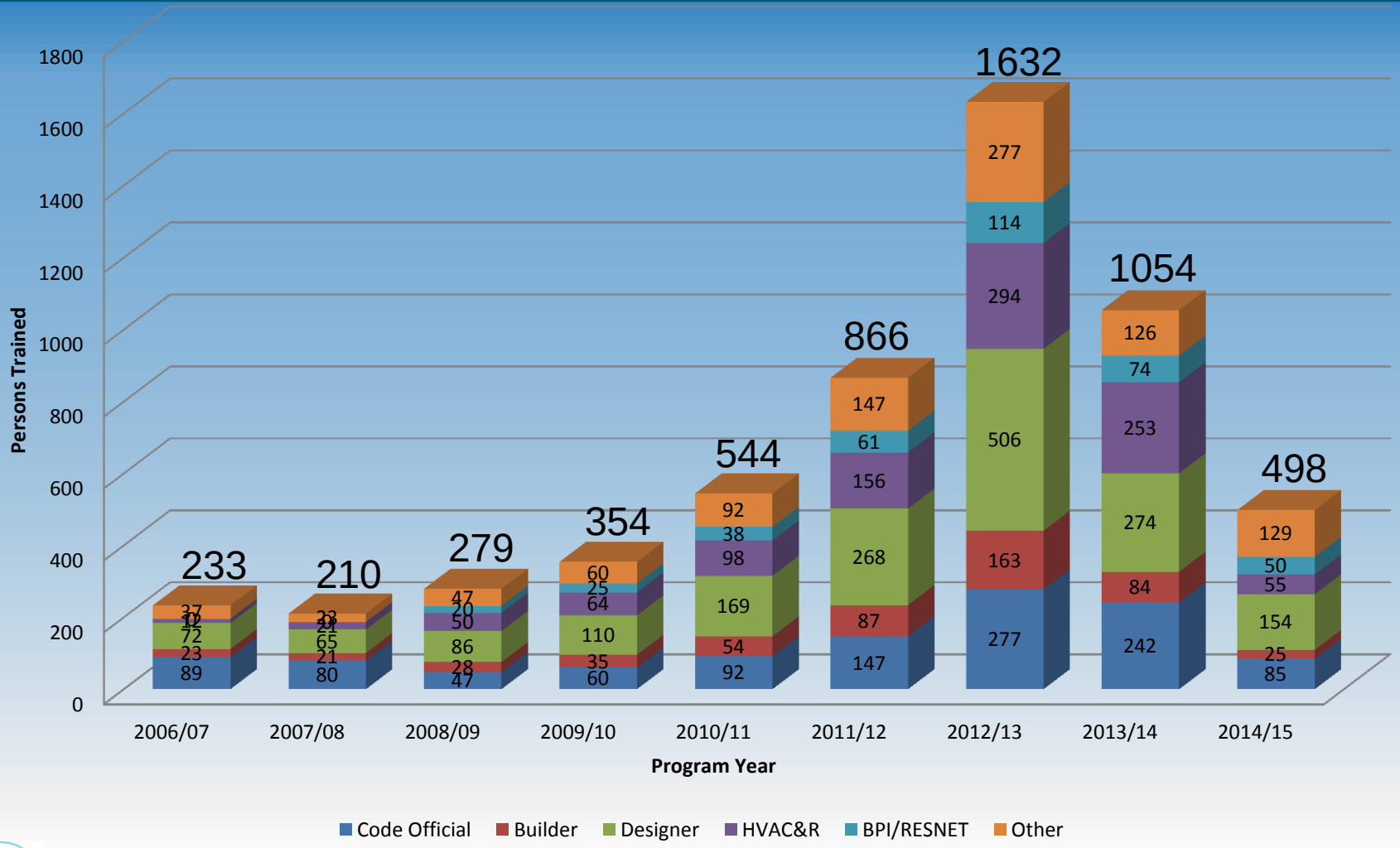
Based on the success of last year's "Game On!" events, this workshop will train architects, engineers, and code officials how to use the FREE "open-source" energy modeling tool, OpenStudio, to submit code-compliant energy modeling "output reports" in an interactive computer-classroom environment.



Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity

Bruce Rauner, Governor

NINE (9) YEARS RUNNING TRAINING AND TECH SUPPORT



SUCCESSES & FAILURES

PY06-07 Basic “Introduction to” classes *(residential and commercial, one-day)*

PY07-08 Added “Phone-In” Seminars *(lack participation/interaction)*

PY08-09 Introduce commercial and residential focus sessions *(split audiences)*

PY09-10 Eliminated overhead of ICC-developed manuals *(**FREE!** Code Books)*

PY10-11 1st ARRA 90% Compliance Study *(79% 2009 IECC New Residential)*

SUCCESSES & FAILURES CONT.

PY11-12	Incorporated BPI-BA/EP Proctor and Building Science curriculum Use of Eventbrite automated registration system *(**Food!** at events)*
PY12-13	1st Year of Full-Engagement-Curricula *(IECC, ACCA, BPI, 62.2, REMRate)*
PY13-14	Introduce ½-day builder-breakfasts and contractor events. Attempt to incentivize builders via 3rd Party Certified Inspectors *(54)* Up to $360,000 total available in $400 rebates per home.
PY14-15	2nd ARRA 90% Compliance Study *(81% 2012 IECC New Residential)* Continue w/ commercial "Teaching Energy Simulation as a Game" Added hands-on commercial OpenStudio & Energy*Plus* events

SOFTWARE TRAINING (EXPOSURE)

wrightsoft®

ADTEK SOFTWARE

Elite Software

REM/Rate™

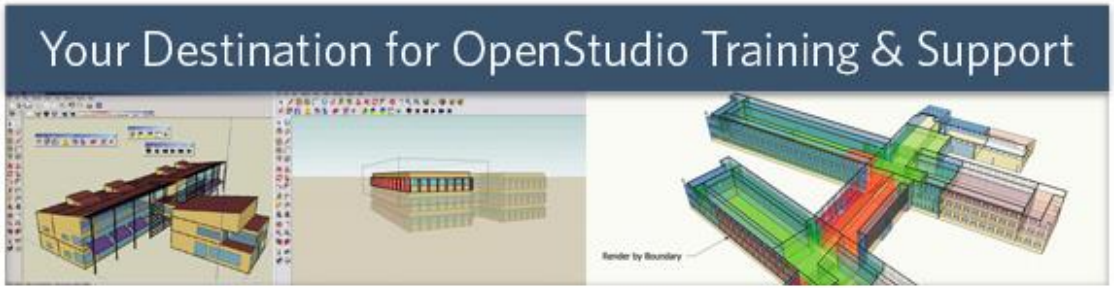
COMcheck™

REScheck

SketchUp

OpenStudio

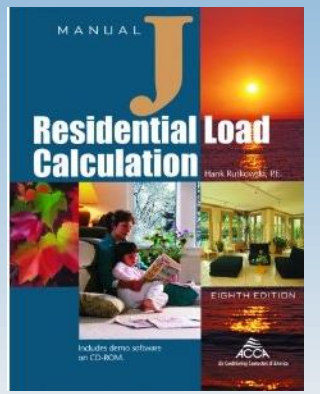
EnergyPlus



R403.6 – EQUIPMENT SIZING
ACCA MANUAL 'J', MANUAL 'S'

Manual J8th **is only used to calculate the heating and cooling loads.**

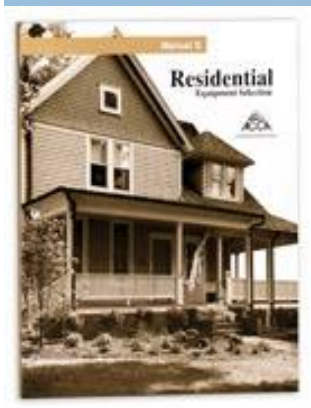
Manual J8th **guides HVAC designers to use ACCA *Manual S* to select *RIGHT-SIZED* equipment as summarized in the table below.**



Manual S Equipment Selection Sizing Limitations		
Equipment	Sizing Limits	Reference
Furnaces	100% - 140% of total heating load	Section 2-2
Boilers	100% - 140% of total heating load	Section 2-2
Air conditioners	115% of total cooling load*	Section 3-4
Heat pumps	115%[1] or 125%[2] of total cooling load*	Section 4-4
Supplemental heat (heat pumps)		
• Electric	Based on equipment balance point	Section 4-8
• Dual fuel	100% - 140% of total heating load	Section 6-8
Emergency Heat (heat pumps)	Based on local codes	Section 4-9

Manual S Input for Design Air Flow (*Manual D*)		
Mode of Operation	Requirement	Reference
• Heating	Temperature rise requirement	Section 2-6
• Cooling	Air flow associated with the selected equipment's capacity	Section 3-11

[1] Heat pumps in a *cooling* dominant climate are allowed to be 115% of the cooling load.
[2] Heat pumps in a *heating* dominant climate are allowed to be 125% of the cooling load.
* The size of the cooling equipment must be based on the same temperature and humidity conditions that were used to calculate the *Manual J* loads.



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REAL-WORLD EQUIPMENT SELECTION

Rhvac - Residential & Light Commercial HVAC Loads
Intl Energy Conservation Cons.
Tinley Park, IL 60477

Page 7

System 1 Room Load Summary

No	Room Name	Area SF	Htg Sens Btuh	Min Htg CFM	Run Duct Size	Run Duct Vel	Clg Sens Btuh	Clg Lat Btuh	Min Clg CFM	Act Sys CFM
---Zone 1---										
1	Master Bath	130	2,954	46	1-4	668	1,252	148	58	58
2	Bedroom 3	156	2,050	32	1-5	480	1,404	284	65	65
3	Bedroom 2	156	3,281	52	1-5	643	1,884	361	88	88
4	Bedroom 2	192	3,815	60	1-6	609	2,567	581	120	120
5	Bathroom	64	1,057	17	1-4	386	723	52	34	34
6	Master Bedroom	260	2,776	44	1-6	521	2,196	529	102	102
7	Overlook	368	2,366	37	1-4	571	1,070	90	50	50
8	Bonus/Baby	273	3,841	60	1-6	480	2,023	122	94	94
10	Family Room/Kitchen	546	8,398	132	3-6	565	7,152	1,115	333	333
11	Den	130	1,411	22	1-5	578	1,692	64	79	79
12	Dining	132	1,823	29	1-5	588	1,723	71	80	80
13	Front Room	132	3,054	48	1-4	550	929	148	43	48
14	Powder Room	78	616	10	1-4	219	410	39	19	19
15	Mud Room	48	1,551	24	1-4	636	1,191	90	55	55
16	Foyer	338	2,832	44	1-4	510	917	122	43	44
	Zone 1 subtotal	3,003	41,825	657			27,133	3,816	1,263	1,263
---Zone 2---										
9	Basement	1,404	15,389	242	2-7	452	2,087	967	97	242
	Zone 2 subtotal	1,404	15,389	242			2,087	967	97	242
	Humidification		5,517 x 1.40 => 87,800							
	System 1 total	4,407	62,731	899			29,220	4,783	1,361	1,361

System 1 Main Trunk Size: 16x16 in.
Velocity: 765 ft./min
Loss per 100 ft.: 0.052 in.wg

34,003 x 1.15 => 39,100

Note: Since the system is multizone, the Peak Fenestration Gain Procedure was used to determine glass sensible gains at the room and zone levels, so the sums of the zone sensible gains and airflows for cooling shown above are not intended to equal the totals at the system level. Room and zone sensible gains and cooling CFM values are for the hour in which the glass sensible gain for the zone is at its peak. Sensible gains at the system level are based on the "Average Load Procedure + Excursion" method.

Cooling System Summary

	Cooling Tons	Sensible/Latent Split	Sensible Btuh	Latent Btuh	Total Btuh
Recommended:	3.04	80% / 20%	29,220	7,305	36,524
Actual:	3.33	80% / 20%	32,000	8,000	40,000

Equipment Data

	Heating System	Cooling System
Type:	Natural Gas Furnace	Standard Air Conditioner
Model:	GMH950704CX	GSX130421B* CHPE3642D6C*
Indoor Model:		
Brand:	Goodman, Xenon	GOODMAN, JANITROL, AMANA DISTINCTIONS, EVERREST, ONE HOUR AIR CONDITIONING AND HEATING, ENERGI AIR
Description:	Natural Gas or Propane Furnace	
Efficiency:	95 AFUE	13.5 SEER, 11.3 EER
Sound:	0	0
Capacity:	66,000 Btuh	40,000 Btuh
Sensible Capacity:	n/a	32,000 Btuh
Latent Capacity:	n/a	8,000 Btuh
AHRI Reference No.:	n/a	5621038

GMH95 Airflow Data

(CFM & Temperature Rise vs. External Static Pressure)

Model	Motor Speed	Tons AC[1]	External Static Pressure, (Inches Water Column)											
			0.1		0.2		0.3		0.4		0.5		0.6	0.7
			CFM	Rise	CFM	Rise	CFM	Rise	CFM	Rise	CFM	Rise	CFM	CFM
GMH95 0453BXA	High	3	1,352	29	1,318	30	1,260	31	1,202	33	1,128	35	1,044	955
	Med	2.5	1,214	32	1,172	34	1,123	35	1,064	37	1,012	39	938	859
	Med-Lo	2	997	40	994	40	960	41	923	43	884	45	817	741
	Low	1.5	757	52	753	52	734	54	704	56	674	59	620	524
GMH95 0703BXA	High	3	1,449	41	1,409	42	1,326	45	1,273	47	1,201	49	1,194	1,136
	Med	2.5	1,192	50	1,172	51	1,141	52	1,094	54	1,046	57	973	904
	Med-Lo	2	981	61	962	62	943	63	917	65	888	67	830	764
	Low	1.5	750	79	730	81	714	83	692	86	657	90	620	570
GMH95 0704CXA	High	4	2,069	29	1,965	30	1,871	32	1,756	34	1,661	36	1,549	1,415
	Med	3.5	1,752	34	1,724	34	1,667	36	1,603	37	1,488	40	1,402	1,290
	Med-Lo	3	1,437	41	1,437	41	1,417	42	1,369	43	1,320	45	1,256	1,140
	Low	2.5	1,184	50	1,177	50	1,161	51	1,132	52	1,095	54	1,047	928
GMH95 0904CXA	High	4	1,970	40	1,874	42	1,757	45	1,667	48	1,566	51	1,431	1,334
	Med	3.5	1,713	46	1,650	48	1,572	50	1,510	52	1,418	56	1,313	1,211
	Med-Lo	3	1,439	55	1,412	56	1,370	58	1,327	60	1,260	63	1,166	1,078
	Low	2.5	1,183	67	1,155	69	1,122	71	1,108	72	1,062	75	1,011	931
GMH95 0905CXA	High	5	2,147	37	2,114	37	2,057	39	2,030	39	1,978	40	1,889	1,784
	Med	4	1,675	47	1,686	47	1,640	48	1,623	49	1,557	51	1,501	1,455
	Med-Lo	3.5	1,489	53	1,470	54	1,436	55	1,409	56	1,361	58	1,318	1,243
	Low	3	1,307	61	1,265	63	1,234	64	1,203	66	1,168	68	1,096	1,053
GMH95 1155DXA	High	5	2,134	46	2,103	47	2,029	48	1,941	51	1,906	51	1,818	1,733
	Med	4	1,678	58	1,643	60	1,643	60	1,577	62	1,527	64	1,489	1,423
	Med-Lo	3.5	1,453	68	1,440	68	1,426	69	1,363	72	1,349	73	1,314	1,253
	Low	3	1,259	78	1,239	79	1,220	80	1,181	83	1,159	85	1,118	1,082

[1] @0.5" ESP

ILLINOIS CODE DIAGNOSTICS

ILLINOIS CODE DIAGNOSTICS

Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity

HOME | APPLICATION | MORE INFORMATION | EQUIPMENT LOAN PROGRAM

Find a Diagnostic Energy Tester

On January 1st, 2013, the State of Illinois implemented the 2012 Illinois Energy Conservation Code (based on the 2012 International Energy Conservation Code with Illinois amendments) through the Illinois Energy Efficient Building Act [20 ILCS 3125]. As part of the new energy code, blower door testing is required to demonstrate a building infiltration rate of no more than 5 ACH50. Duct tightness testing is required where the air-handler or any portion of the ducts are located outside of the building thermal envelope or pressure boundary. For more information on diagnostic energy testing in the new 2012 IECC please visit DCEO's Frequently Asked Questions page.

The Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO) and the Midwest Energy Efficiency Alliance (MEEA) are providing a list of individuals who have taken training or hold certifications related to using building diagnostic equipment including, but not limited to, blower door and duct pressurization equipment. These individuals have received training or certifications demonstrating that they are able to complete blower door testing and/or duct leakage testing in compliance with the 2012 Illinois Energy Conservation Code. The State of Illinois does not endorse individual building diagnostic testers. It is recommended that anyone interested in utilizing this list solicit multiple bids and check relevant insurance and licensing of the professionals being considered for building diagnostic tests. For more information on the types of training and certifications listed, please visit the More Information page.

ILLINOIS EQUIPMENT LOAN PROGRAM

HOME | CONTACT

Illinois Home Performance
Equipment Loan Program

supporting Illinois Home Performance Programs and candidates seeking BPI certification
in partnership with...
IGEN MEEA Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity

How it Works

Meet Program Requirements
Apply For Membership
Borrow Testing Equipment
Practice Conducting Energy Audits

Get Started
User Login

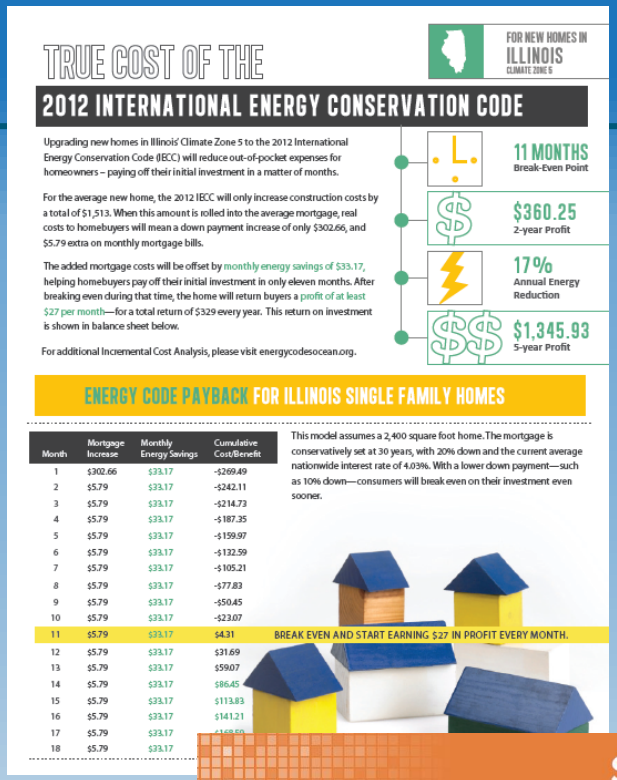
Equipment > read more

Participating Colleges > read more

About the Program > read more

Contact Us > read more

GUIDES, GUIDES, AND MORE GUIDES?!



TRUE COST OF THE

FOR NEW HOMES IN ILLINOIS
CLIMATE ZONE 5

2012 INTERNATIONAL ENERGY CONSERVATION CODE

Upgrading new homes in Illinois' Climate Zone 5 to the 2012 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) will reduce out-of-pocket expenses for homeowners – paying off their initial investment in a matter of months.

For the average new home, the 2012 IECC will only increase construction costs by a total of $1,513. When this amount is rolled into the average mortgage, real costs to homebuyers will mean a down payment increase of only $302.66, and $5.79 extra on monthly mortgage bills.

The added mortgage costs will be offset by monthly energy savings of $33.17, helping homebuyers pay off their initial investment in only eleven months. After breaking even during that time, the home will return buyers a profit of at least $27 per month—for a total return of $329 every year. This return on investment is shown in balance sheet below.

For additional Incremental Cost Analysis, please visit energycodesocean.org.

11 MONTHS Break-Even Point

$360.25 2-year Profit

17% Annual Energy Reduction

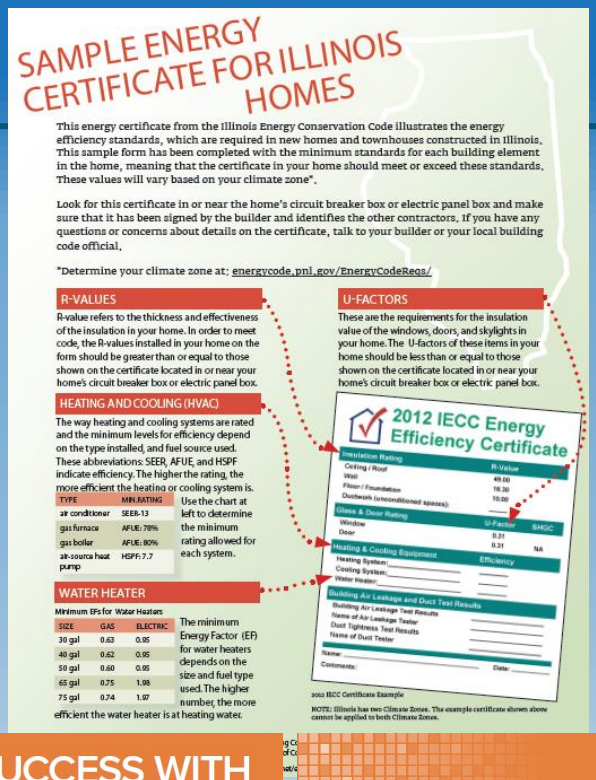
$1,345.93 5-year Profit

ENERGY CODE PAYBACK FOR ILLINOIS SINGLE FAMILY HOMES

Month	Mortgage Increase	Monthly Energy Savings	Cumulative Cost/Benefit
1	$302.66	$33.17	-$269.49
2	$5.79	$33.17	-$242.11
3	$5.79	$33.17	-$214.73
4	$5.79	$33.17	-$187.35
5	$5.79	$33.17	-$159.97
6	$5.79	$33.17	-$132.59
7	$5.79	$33.17	-$105.21
8	$5.79	$33.17	-$77.83
9	$5.79	$33.17	-$50.45
10	$5.79	$33.17	-$23.07
11	$5.79	$33.17	$4.31
12	$5.79	$33.17	$31.69
13	$5.79	$33.17	$59.07
14	$5.79	$33.17	$86.45
15	$5.79	$33.17	$113.83
16	$5.79	$33.17	$141.21
17	$5.79	$33.17	
18	$5.79	$33.17	

This model assumes a 2,400 square foot home. The mortgage is conservatively set at 30 years, with 20% down and the current average nationwide interest rate of 4.03%. With a lower down payment—such as 10% down—consumers will break even on their investment even sooner.

BREAK EVEN AND START EARNING $27 IN PROFIT EVERY MONTH.



SAMPLE ENERGY CERTIFICATE FOR ILLINOIS HOMES

This energy certificate from the Illinois Energy Conservation Code illustrates the energy efficiency standards, which are required in new homes and townhouses constructed in Illinois. This sample form has been completed with the minimum standards for each building element in the home, meaning that the certificate in your home should meet or exceed these standards. These values will vary based on your climate zone*.

Look for this certificate in or near the home's circuit breaker box or electric panel box and make sure that it has been signed by the builder and identifies the other contractors. If you have any questions or concerns about details on the certificate, talk to your builder or your local building code official.

*Determine your climate zone at: energycode.pnl.gov/EnergyCodeReqs/

R-VALUES

R-value refers to the thickness and effectiveness of the insulation in your home. In order to meet code, the R-values installed in your home on the form should be greater than or equal to those shown on the certificate located in or near your home's circuit breaker box or electric panel box.

U-FACTORS

These are the requirements for the insulation value of the windows, doors, and skylights in your home. The U-factors of these items in your home should be less than or equal to those shown on the certificate located in or near your home's circuit breaker box or electric panel box.

HEATING AND COOLING (HVAC)

The way heating and cooling systems are rated and the minimum levels for efficiency depend on the type installed, and fuel source used. These abbreviations: SEER, AFUE, and HSPF indicate efficiency. The higher the rating, the more efficient the heating or cooling system is.

TYPE	MIN. RATING
air conditioner	SEER-13
gas furnace	AFUE: 78%
gas boiler	AFUE: 80%
air-source heat pump	HSPF: 7.7

Use the chart at left to determine the minimum rating allowed for each system.

WATER HEATER

Minimum EFs for Water Heaters

SIZE	GAS	ELECTRIC
30 gal	0.63	0.95
40 gal	0.62	0.95
50 gal	0.60	0.95
65 gal	0.75	1.98
75 gal	0.74	1.97

The minimum Energy Factor (EF) for water heaters depends on the size and fuel type used. The higher number, the more efficient the water heater is at heating water.

2012 IECC Energy Efficiency Certificate

Insulation Rating — R-Value
Ceiling / Roof — 49.00
Wall — 18.20
Floor / Foundation — 10.00
Ductwork (unconditioned spaces)

Glass & Door Rating — U-Factor — SHGC
Window — 0.31
Door — 0.31 — NA

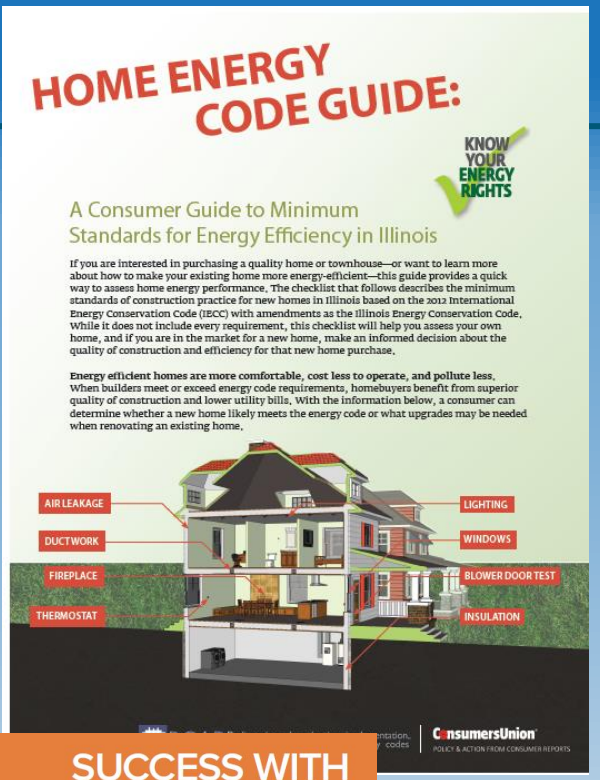
Heating & Cooling Equipment — Efficiency
Heating System:
Cooling System:
Water Heater:

Building Air Leakage and Duct Test Results
Building Air Leakage Test Results
Name of Air Leakage Tester
Duct Tightness Test Results
Name of Duct Tester

Name:
Comments:
Date:

2012 IECC Certificate Example

NOTE: Illinois has two Climate Zones. The example certificate shown above cannot be applied to both Climate Zones.



HOME ENERGY CODE GUIDE:

KNOW YOUR ENERGY RIGHTS

A Consumer Guide to Minimum Standards for Energy Efficiency in Illinois

If you are interested in purchasing a quality home or townhouse—or want to learn more about how to make your existing home more energy-efficient—this guide provides a quick way to assess home energy performance. The checklist that follows describes the minimum standards of construction practice for new homes in Illinois based on the 2012 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) with amendments as the Illinois Energy Conservation Code. While it does not include every requirement, this checklist will help you assess your own home, and if you are in the market for a new home, make an informed decision about the quality of construction and efficiency for that new home purchase.

Energy efficient homes are more comfortable, cost less to operate, and pollute less. When builders meet or exceed energy code requirements, homebuyers benefit from superior quality of construction and lower utility bills. With the information below, a consumer can determine whether a new home likely meets the energy code or what upgrades may be needed when renovating an existing home.

AIR LEAKAGE
DUCTWORK
FIREPLACE
THERMOSTAT
LIGHTING
WINDOWS
BLOWER DOOR TEST
INSULATION

ConsumersUnion
POLICY & ACTION FROM CONSUMER REPORTS

SUCCESS WITH 2012 IECC ILLINOIS

Recommended Practices for Optimized Energy Savings
for Code Officials

advanced energy

Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity

SUCCESS WITH 2012 IECC ILLINOIS

Recommended Practices for Optimized Energy Savings
for Builders & Trades

advanced energy

Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity

ILLINOIS ENERGY NOW

THANK YOU!

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Illinois Energy Office - Codes & Tech Support HOT-line - 708 | 770 | 0554

Free, unbiased advice on the Illinois Energy Efficient Building Act

IECC | ASHRAE 90.1/62.2 | COM/REScheck | REM/Rate | ACCA Manual J,S,D | ESTAR v.3

www.ildceo.net/energycode TO LEARN MORE

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